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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New Loan Closed.

COMMUNIST TRIALS.

The National Guard.

PREPAKING FOR THE CHOLERA.

Newspaper Stamp Duty.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE.

ENGLAND.

LOAN CLOSED.

LONDON, August 22.—The subcription to the new loan to-day exceeded the whole amount offered. The books will be closed to-morrow instead of Thursday, as has been advertised.

PERSONAL.

LONDON, August, 22—Sir Edward Thornton, Minister to Washington, has gone to Balmoral to take the oath as a member of her Majesty's Privy Council.

LOAN NECESSARY.

The *Times* says to-day that a further loan was necessary to restore Paris to its condition before the war.

THE FRENCH VISITORS.

The French deputation visiting Ireland have crossed into England, and will visit the city of York. They are enthusiastically received everywhere. Their visit is for the purpose of returning thanks for the aid given the French during the war.

FETE TO BE HELD.

A grand fete is to be held at Sydenham in celebration of the union of Germany.

FOUNDERED AT SEA.

The steamer Prince of Wales, from Hong Kong to Bankok, Siam, foundered at sea. Fifty persons were lost.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamer North American, from Baltimore, arrived at Liverpool. The steamer Austria touched at Moville.

FRANCF.

THE TRIALS.

VERSAILLES, August 22—In the court martial to-day members of the Paris fire department deposed positively that the Commune ordered the firing of public and private buildings, and forbade their extinguishing the flames in the Palais Royal.

DISBANDMENT.

The press hotly debate the proposed disbandment of the National Guard. The conservative journals advocate and the radical papers oppose the step. Fears are expressed that its enforcement will meet with opposition in Lyons and elsewhere.

APPOINTED.

PARIS, August 22.—M. Drouyn De L' Huys has been appointed French Ambassador at Vienna.

STAMP DUTY.

VERSAILLES, August 22—The Budget Committee of the Assembly and Government have agreed upon a substitute for the newspaper stamp duty in the shape of a tax upon paper of twenty francs per kilagramme.

COMPROMISE.

It is reported that a compromise has been made in the matter of the prolongation of Thiers' term of office, under which he is to receive the title of President and have the position until the dissolution of the present Assembly.

ELECTIONS.

Supplementary municipal elections in five important cities will soon be ordered.

ARRIVED.

BREST, August 22.— The steamship Ville De Paris has arrived.

CANADA.

THE EXPECTED BOAT RACE.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., August 21.—The odds in the betting here to-night were two to one on the English crew. The St. Johns men get but little backing even at this odds, and the amount of money staked upon the race thus far is insignificant. The St. Johns crew rowed over the course this morning, and though the men keep silent as to their time, their friends claim that they made six miles in forty minutes. The St. Johns crew pull as high as forty-two strokes to the minute in their practice, but their regular pull is along stroke of about thirty-nine to the minute. There is but very little excitement about the race, it being considered as good as determined in advance. The race will be postponed from Wednesday if the weather is unfavorable.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

HALIFAX, August 21.—The Peruvian, from Liverpool, has arrived; also, the City of Halifax, from New Foundland, with sixteen hundred passengers, which left here last Saturday to attend the aquatic carnival. The new Tyne crew went around the race course this morning.

OFFER ACCEPTED.

The Government has accepted the offer of W. D. O'Brien to build the Prince Edward's Island Railroad for £4,355 per mile.

PREPARING FOR CHOLERA.

MONTREAL, August 22.—The Mayor of this city has ordered the strongest measures regarding the city cleaning, in view of the approach of the cholera. Lime and other disinfectants are supplied gratuitously to the inhabitants.

FINISHED TRAINING.

ST. JOHNS, August 22.—The crews have finished training and are visiting to-day. Both crews are in capital condition and a spleudid race is anticipated. The city is crowded with visitors. There is very little betting, but the odds are still in favor of the Tyne crew.

THE SINGLE SCULL RACE.

HALIFAX, August 22.—The second Tyne crew are very confident and anticipate that the only contest will be between them and the Renforth crew. There are five entries for the single scull race, namely: Renforth and Brown, of the Pryor crew; Coulter of the American crew; Sadler, of the Taylor and Bagnell crew, and Tracy of the Barton crew. This race excites equal attention almost with the four oared match. Brown of the Pryor crew has a good reputation, and it is expected that the contest between him and Renforth will be very close.

SPAIN.

ROYAL VISITOR.

MADRID, August 22—The Crown Prince Humbert, of Italy, is here, visiting his brother, King Amadeus.

THE BUDGET.

The budget is ready for submission to the Cortes. The expenditures for the year are estimated at 600,000,098 piastres; the revenue at 589,000,000 piastres. The Ministry of Finance anticipate that the deficit will be easily covered, and therefore regard as unnecessary the measures as to the public debt.

CONSULATE GENERAL.

It is announced that a Consulate General will be established in all the Spanish-American Republics.

GERMANY.

CHOLERA SPREADING.

BERLIN, August 21.—The cholera is spreading in Konigsberg. It has appeared at Danczic. Stettin and the south of Prussia are still full of the disease.

IMPERIAL VISITORS.

HAMBURG, August 22.—The Emperor and Express of Brazil arrived in this city to-day.

CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

MUNICH, August 22.—A committee of conservative Catholics has invited the Catholics of Germany, Austria and Switzerland to the Congress to be held at Munich on the 22d of September.

PERSIA.

THE FAMINE.

LONDON, August 22.—The news from Persia is still contradictory. The *Levante Herald* declares that the famine and pestilence are worse than ever; that there have been 27,000 victims at Ispahau alone; that the crops have been destroyed, and that one-third of the population has been annihilated. The details are said to be heart-sickening.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 189. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

IRELAND.

RIOTING.

DUBLIN, August 22.—As a band music was passing through the streets of Limerick to-day, followed by a large crowd, a signal was given, on which commenced a stoning. The police where watching the proceedings. The latter immediately rushed upon their assailants, and after some hard fighting succeeded in dispersing them. Several persons were injured and taken to the hospital.

AUSTRIA.

WILL REMAIN.

VIENNA, August 22.—It is semi-officially stated that the Emperor will not at present go back to Galstein, but will meet the Emperor of Germany at the time hereafter to be designated.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 22.—The Czar has issued an Imperial Ukase permanently abolishing the privileges formerly extended to the German colonists in Russia.

ITALY.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

ROME, August 22 – The Italian Government has taken most precautionary measures against the cholera.

CHICAGO.

New Importing Route.

CHICAGO, August 22.—The *Tribune* of this morning calls attention to a new phase in the Chicago importing trade, which has been recently developed. This is bringing of goods from Europe by way of Montreal, and landing them at our own wharves without previous overhauling. Several of our heavies' merchants have adopted this channel of traffic, which promises to grow rapidly by reason of its success. A propeller laden with dry goods, which left Liverpool on the 20th of July, arrived in port yesterday, so that in twenty-two days from the time the goods left the European port they will be in the warehouse of the importer. This is much quicker time than can be depended upon in importing via New York, where the goods, besides being subjected to outrageous charges, are usually detained from ten to twelve days in the custom house, in addition to twelve days or more on the ocean, and from three to seven days on rail, with high charges for transportation. This independent mode of importing is working well, and the only fear is, that the New York interest will become so seriously alarmed at the threatened loss by this source that they will offer better inducements for a time and flatter our merchants into a renewal of their fealty to the old system. What is wanted now is a complete concentration of commercial independence and no taking it back.

SERIOUS INJURY.

John Fitzgerald, a discharged soldier, while standing on the platform of a car on the Rock Island Railroad this morning, in some manner was thrown off and so badly injured that he can scarcely recover. He was on his way to his home in Ohio.

BRIDEWELL INSPECTORS.

The Mayor sent into Council last night for Bridewell Inspector the name of A E. Bishop, and he was rejected, and then the name of John C. Haines, who was confirmed. The Board is now complete.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Wm. K. Clark was killed, Charles Ryan mortally wounded, and Henry N. Corrie seriously cut and bruised by the explosion of a cannon at Lawrenceville, Ill., while firing a salute on the 17th inst.

BOGUS TEA COMPANY.

The Empire Tea Company, pretending to do business at 19 La Salle street, Chicago, is pronounced by the Mayor and police officers a bogus concern, and people are advised not to invest.

RUN OVER.

Michael Flatterly, a switchman, was run over in the Michigan Southern depot this morning, and so badly injured that he will probably die. One leg was completely severed from his body.

DIED.

Mrs. Hammond, wife of A. G. Hammond, who shot herself on Sunday morning, died from the effects of her wounds last night. Before her death she expressed much sorrow for the deed.

DEATH BY KEROSENE.

At Osage, Iowa, on Tuesday last, Mrs. Frank B. Hyland was burned to death while attempting to kindle a fire with kerosene.

PERSONAL.

Senator Fenton is in this city.

WILLIAMSPORT.

Particulars of the Late Fire.

WILLIAMSPORT, August 21.—The fire last night was one of the most destructive that ever occurred in this city. The wind caused the fire to spread fearfully, placing it for a time beyond the control of the Fire Department. All the buildings on Black Horse alley, between Mulberry and Third streets, were totally destroyed, including the store of Welbush & Keilman and extensive paper warehouse of Harrison, Gibson & Co. The following building belonging to Esther Dunn; dwelling house and library of the late Governor Packer; E. P. Barrett's tinware manufactory; A. R. Ditman's dwelling house; C. M. Baker's grocery; George Rothe-rack's saddlery shop; Mr. Weisler's dwelling house, and the Mulberry M. E. Church was burned so that there was nothing left but the bare walls. Nearly all the furniture and clothing of the dwellings and the goods of the storekeepers were utterly destroyed. Many of the householders lost everything but the clothes they had on. The citizens generally proffered the use of their dwellings to those who had been rendered homeless. The total loss is estimated at two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, on which there is an insurance of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Railroad Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—At the election of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to-day, Leland Standford and the old directors, except Charles Crocker, were re-elected, Robert Robinson taking the place of the latter. It is rumored that Croker has disposed of his entire interest in the road.

TEA SHIPMENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—Eighty car loads, aggregating one million six hundred thousand pounds of fresh teas, were shipped overland within a week. A full cargo by special steamer, due here next week, will go overland to Norcross.

DIFFICULTIES SETTLED.

Brick Pomeroy, General Lagrove and Colonel Scott amicably settled their difficulties, all hands apologizing.

DIED.

M. F. Butler, a pioneer architect in California, a native of Massachusetts, died this morning.

KANSAS.

Terrible Fight.

TOPEKA, August 21.—A week ago, in an election row at Newton, the terminus of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, one hundred and thirty miles southwest of Topeka, a Texan was shot and killed by one McCloskey, the Texan being the aggressor. Since that time McCloskey has been appointed a policeman, and there has been a feud between him and the Texans, which culminated in a general fight on Saturday night, in which McCloskey and another Texan were killed and two others mortally and four seriously wounded. There is but little law in that region, and more trouble is anticipated, as the Texan cattle drovers congregate there in great numbers.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Scientists.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 22.—The Scientific Convention met at ten, President Gray in the chair. The Standing Committee reported fourteen names for membership, making the total of new membership this session one hundred and sixty-four. The Standing Committee also submitted the following ticket for members of the official board for next year, who were elected: President, Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville; Vice-President, Prof. Alex. Winchell, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Permanent Secretary, Prof. Jas. Lovering, of Cambridge, Mass.; General Secretary, Prof. E. S. Morse, of Salem, Mass.; Treasurer, Wm. S. Vaux, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Auditing Committee, Messrs. Eustis and Wheatland, of Mass.

Prof. E. T. Cox announced that arrangements had been made for to-morrow's excursion, the party to pass directly to the Mammoth Cave, instead of stopping on the way at New Albany, as was at first contemplated. The excursion train leaves Indianapolis to-morrow morning at 6:50 o'clock.

Prof. T. Sterry Hunt stated that superficial changes are continually going on in the region of Niagara Falls, gradually opening the outline of the Falls. In view of this fact, he submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the important changes going on in the surface geology of Niagara Falls are such that it is highly desirable that a survey of the falls should be made, the old monuments restored, new ones erected and large photographs of the locality be taken, and further, that in pursuance of this plan, the legislature of New York be memorialized to order such a survey to be made.

Dr. Hunt named the following as an appropriate committee on memorializing the New York Legislature—E. A. P. Bernard, Chairman; Charles P. Daly, Prof. Geo. Hally, Prof. James Hall, and Sir. W. E. Logan, of Canada, inasmuch as Canada is interested with the State of New York in the preservation of these monuments.

A resolution was also adopted that a committee of five be appointed to report at next meeting of the Association on the best methods of organizing and conducting State geological surveys and making a publication of the results. Professors Swallow, Hall, Newbury, Winchell and Hunt were appointed such committee.

The general session then adjourned to meet in sections.

Section B—Prof. James Hall submitted his remarks on the Catskill red sandstone group, as it occurs on the borders of Pennsylvania, which gave rise to a brief discussion, participated in by Professors Swallow and Cape, Prof. Hall closing.

The President of the Association, Prof. Asa Gray, read a paper forwarded by Mr. Renas Davis, a farmer in New Hampshire entitled "Theory on the Nature of the Difference in the Mental Capacity of High and Low Races of Men." Prof. Gray remarked that it was remarkable that such a paper though somewhat erratic, should originate from such a source. The theory sought to be demonstrnted is that all the properties or things we call mind, in contradistinction from matter, exists in plants, hence the greater variety of plants we are presented in a person the greater will be his mental capacity be. The variety of plants a person may eat in his own life time will have but a small per centage of effect on himself, but it comes by inheritance, the number of ancestors a person has in the last twenty-five or thirty generations, and the variety of food these ancestors have eaten determines his mental capacity. The author sent with his MSS several well executed and very neat looking drawings in explanation of his ideas of the subject treated.

Professor Morse thought it might as well be claimed that the wearing of a certain kind of clothing would enhance races as well.

Professor Richard Owen and Mr. Ferguson spoke of the baneful influence of the intermarriage of blood relations, and then Professor N. C. Hilgard submitted some remarks on organic identity of albumen and cerebrum of fossils. When he had concluded, the next paper in order was by Professor P. K. Hay, on the embarology of ambistama murida of Pager, followed by Prof. Swallow's remarks on the snow line and temperature of Montana, who said: "As our time is nearly exhausted, I will simply state that the snow line on the main range of the Rocky Mountains, appears to rise from a point north of the Pacific Railroad to the central portion of Montana, and then falls to the north, but this snow line appears to fall to the east and to the west of the main range, as shown in the belt, and Bear Paw Mountains on the east, the Bitter Root and the other mountains to the west. But little snow falls in the central valleys of the mountain. In the Deer Lodge not more than two or three inches fell at any one time during the winters of 1868, 1869 and 1870. No reasons yet given seem to be sufficient to account for the high temperature of this portion of the Rocky Mountains. The warm winds from the coast, the high, warm places around these mountains, the numerous hot springs of this region, either single or combined, do not appear sufficient to produce the effects observed."

Then followed papers by Professor Andrews, entitled "Some Observations on the Stratigraphy and Geology of Ohio," and by Professor McCassuey a notice of tertiary insects found by F. C. A. Richardson on the Green river, in Wyoming.

Section A—Dr. Jas. G. Rogers read a paper on ocean boilers, and their incrustation. Papers were also read by Sterry Hunt on the oil wells of Terre Haute; by Prof. Gergly, on account of a late storm which occurred in Clinton county, Indiana. A number af other papers were also read in this section on various subjects.

The business meeting of the general session was held to-night. A committee of arrangements for the next annual convention, consisting of Profs. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, J. D. Whitney, of California, and C. C. Marsh, of Yale College, was appoin'ed.

The Committee on Resolutions reported resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Indianapolis, the Governor and State officers, the city authorities, the railroad companies, citizens of Terre Haute, Brazil, Knightsville and New Albany, the newspapers, &c., after which the Convention adjourned.

A social reception will be given to the members of the convention to-night by the proprietors of the "Daily Journal Company" at the residence of L. W. Hasleman. About two hundred names were registered this evening for the excursion to Mammoth Cave to-morrow.

CINCINNATI.

Personal.

CINCINNATI, August 22—General John C. Fremont, Colonels W. Morton, President of the Kentucky and Great Eastern Railroad, Judge Collier, of Marietta, and James T Brady, of New York, arrived here to-day on business with reference to the great railroad tunnel under Walnut Hills.

RATIFIED.

The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway, to-day ratified the action of their Directors, leasing the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Railway. Out of fifteen thousand votes, only three hundred were against ratification. Owing to complications caused by the holders of preferred stock in the Cincinnati and Indianopolis Junction Railway, the lease of that road by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway was not acted upon. At a future meeting this will come up for ratification.

FIRE.

The *Gazette* special says a fire in Winchester, Adams county, Ohio, yesterday, destroyed the Ramsey Hotel, the Masonic building and Douglas' drug store. The cause was boys throwing turpentine fireballs into a stable. Loss $20.000

LOUISVILLE.

Fatal Accident.

LOUISVILLE, August 22—Yesterday a man and boy in a two horse wagon drove on the railroad crossing, two miles south of Columbus, on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, just before the engine of the northward bound train. The engineer whistled down brakes, but the man with the team was apparently indifferent to danger, and the engine struck the wagon, throwing it to one side of the road and the horses to the other. The man and boy were both killed, the head of one being severed from the body. Both horses were also killed.

—A dispatch from Lexington, Ky., says that Higgins' business block in that city was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. Loss $50,000; insured for $35,000.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

AMERICAN SEAL LOCKS.

The Corean Difficulty.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1871.

AMERICAN SEAL LOCKS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that the locks of the American Seal Lock Company shall, after October first, be used on all bonded routes between New York, Boston and Portland, connecting with Canada. Companies are required to supply themselves with locks when carrying goods under special regulations.

THE COREAN DIFFICULTY.

The following details regarding the recent operations in Corea are condensed from official reports to the Navy Department, by Admiral Rodgers. They are the official negotiations of Minister Lowe, and contain some details not given in the press dispatches from San Francisco. Admiral Rodgers' fleet has returned to China. The Colorado, the flaghip, Alaska and Benicia arrived at Chefoo on July 5th, having crossed the Yellow Sea in forty-eight hours. The Monocacy and Palos proceeded to Shanghai, to be docked for repairs. The preliminary negotiations opened by Minister Lowe were well received by the Corean District Magistrate, or Prefect, having jurisdiction in the vicinity of the anchorage. There seems every prospect of a speedy and amicable negotiation of the treaty as soon as communication with the Corean Chief Magistrate would be opened. While the Minister awaited this, objection was offered to a survey of the waters in the vicinity of the anchorage and the entrance to Salle river. This Admiral Rodgers was proceeding with, when two of our surveying launches, which had been treacherously allowed to come within range, were without warning fired into and two of our seamen wounded. Our exemption from serious loss is only attributed to the bad gunning of the Coreans, and the fact that some of our larger vessels were able to arrive in time to drive the barbarian gunners from their works. This occurred on the 1st of June. Minister Lowe immediately demanded of the Corean official, with whom he was in correspondence, an explanation of the outrage. On consultation with Admiral Rodgers, it was determined to allow ten days to pass before any movement was made to resent the insult offered our flag, in order to allow the Corean authorities opportunity for a sufficient apology or satisfactory explanation. Notice was meanwhile given by Minister Lowe that if amends were not offered himself and Admiral Rodgers, they should proceed to obtain satisfaction for the wanton attempt to destroy our surveying party.

THE WEATHER.

The rain which prevailed on Monday afternoon in Nebraska and northwards is now confined to Iowa, and the barometer has risen in Minnesota. The area of high pressure which was then advancing upon New England now extends to Michigan and North California, and the low barometer which was on the coast of South Carolina has been apparently hid to the southwest. The temperature has been high test to-day in Tennessee and south Virginia. Fresh winds to the northeast and southeast have prevailed along the Atlantic coast. The cloudy and threatening weather has cleared away from the middle and eastern states, but continues with rain from North Carolina to Florida. Telegraphic communication is not yet restored, but it is believed a severe storm must be in progress off its northeastern coast. Smoky and hazy weather continues from Lake Erie and Michigan southward to Alabama and Texas, and the barometer has fallen during the day decidedly from Lake Ontario to Michigan.

Probabilities—Light local winds are probable for to-night in Illinois and west ward, and the area of low barometer, with threatening weather, will be developed over the lower lakes. The rising barometer with easterly winds will probably continue on the middle Atlantic coast. Cloudy and threatening weather will probably continue on Wednesday in the South Atlantic, with increasing cloudiness southwestward to Texas, and a severe storm on the Georgia coast.

MARINE DISASTER.

Admiral Lanman, commanding the South Atlantic fleet, reports that the English steamer Yachebrahe, bound to England, arrived at Bahia on July 9th, from Montevideo, July 10, having on board Captain Geo. W. Leach, master of the ship Enterpe, from New York, who goes to Falmouth, thence to New York. He says on June 5th, in latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes south, longitude forty-seven west, his ship was reported leaking and in thirty minutes afterwards she went down. The officers and crew took to the two boats, the Captain and sixteen men in the larger, and seven men in the smaller boat. After weathering two heavy gales, the large boat made the Rio Grande at Dosul, June 14th, having been for two days and two nights without food or water. The smaller boat had not been heard from, but it is supposed she has been picked up by a passing vessel.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Advices from Fort Sill of the 5th state that several chiefs of the Kiowas had come in, bringing part of the mules stolen by them in Texas. Colonel Grierson, commanding at Fort Sill, and Colonel McKenzie, commanding at Fort Richardson, Texas, have for some time been preparing to make a joint movement against the Kiowas, which was probably one cause of ther coming in, as they have undoubtedly observed the movements of the troops. Should the Indians fail to restore all the stolen mules, an effort to capture a portion or all of the chiefs engaged in the in the raid into Texas will probably be made.

NEW LOAN IN EUROPE.

Advices have been received here to the effect that the subscriptions to the new loan in Europe largely exceed the allotment for that country, and it is probable that heavy drafts will be made through the banks upon the fifty millions placed in the market in this country. To-morrow the loan will be exhausted.

TO BE PUT IN COMMISSION.

Orders were issued from the Navy Department to-day to put the United States Steamer Iroquois, now at Philadelphia, in commission, and she will sail from there to join our fleet in the East Indias.

GOLD BIDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to receive bids for gold on Wednesday of this week instead of Thursday.

THE NEW LOAN.

In addition to the subscription to the new loan from the European sydicate to-day, there were subscriptions amounting to over $500,000 by American Agents.

FREE OF DUTY.

It is officially stated that the exportation of cork from the ports in Marons is free of duty for a term of three months, beginning the 27th of June last.

THE RINDERPEST.

Consul McGowan, at Shanghai, writes to the State Department, warning it against the introduction into this country of the rinderpest from Siberia.

UTAH.

Grasshoppers.

SALT LAKE, August 22.—Grasshoppers in vast numbers are appearing in several of the principal agricultural counties. The deposit of eggs threatens seriously the crops of every kind next season. There is much alarm among the gardeners.

VISITORS.

Several prominent English capitalists arrived yesterday to examine the mines.

NEW YORK.

The President Interviewed—Political—The New Loan—South American Cotton—The Corean Fight—Quarantine Extortions—Strikes—Dangerous Practice—Body Found—The Wyoming—Charged with Mutiny—Editor Injured.

NEW YORK, August 22, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED.

President Grant has informed an interviewer at Long Branch that he thinks there is no lack of harmony among the New York Republicans, as the discord which some men try to make always clears up when election time comes; that the Orleans muddle is beyond his fathoming; that the Tammany frauds and Orange riots will defeat the Democratic party of New York, and that if we cannot get from the Coreans the treaty which will protect our sailors there in the future, we won't force the treaty from the Coreans, but will teach them a lesson that will probably protect our sailors just as well.

THE COREAN FIGHT.

The *Evening Post* condemns the war on Cores, and says it hopes this is the last attempt of our government to make a diplomatic attack at the cannon's mouth, and the last time our Christian civilization shall appear in arms before heathens and barbarians to extort from them grants which they have a right to withhold.

A morning paper has the following relative to the Corean trouble: The story of the fight is very simple. On the 10th of June six hundred men landed on the Island of Kongkia, and with very little opposition captured a marine redoubt. They then encamped for the night. Next morning they slowly worked their way through a swamp, painfully dragging heavy howitzers through mud a foot deep, until they reached and without resistance took Fort Monocacy. Beyond this the land was broken up into little hills, and it was only with extreme difficulty that the guns were drawn over the ground. At last the Elbow, or, as it is now christened McKee, in honor of the memory of Lieutenant McKee, fort, was gained. The Coreans made desperate resistance, and displayed cool courage, which is one of the few noble traits of an Oriental driven to bay. But their weapons were almost harmless, and with a rush and cheer the avengers of our murdered countrymen scrambled over the works and almond-eyed barbarians. The barbarians either fled or surrendered. Our death list is in this brief but brilliant engagement comparatively small, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that our men signally showed the spirit and pluck of American blood. But it looks now as if England and Prussia will have to take a hand in this matter, for the Englishmen and one German were seized by the Coreans and carried off into the country. One thing is certain, that if England does not find out what has become of her subjects, Germany will; so that, after all, perhaps, some other nation will finish what Amer ca has commenced.

The following are the conclusions of the report of Admiral Rodgers. We captured and destroyed five forts, those at Point du Coude and Fort McKee being probably among the principal and strongest in the kingdom; fifty flags were taken, including those of the Generalissimo; four hundred and eighty-one pieces of ordnance fell into our hands, besides very many gingals. Two hundred and forty-three dead Coreans were counted in the works. A few prisoners were taken, not over twenty, and most of these wounded. The last were treated with all the attention possible, and finally released. There was a fine chance afforded for our people and an insult to our people redressed. It was deemed desirable to hold the position, as our purpose was not to enter upon extended operations, and on account of the exceeding danger and difficulty in holding vessels in position exposed to furious and uncertain currents in the river. It was deemed best to withdraw the entire force upon the following morning, the 12th of June. It gives me the greatest satisfaction to say that in this expedition our officers and men encountered difficulties which were surmounted only by the most strenuous labor, and defeated a determined enemy, in a desperate fight, with a courage most admirable. The victory is one of which the navy may well feel proud.

CHARGED WITH MUTINY.

Allen F. Parker, John Nevill, William F. Long and James Walters, seamen on board the Nevada, recently arrived at this port, were brought before Commissioner Davenport to-day to answer a charge of mutiny. The case was adjourned until Friday. Parker shipped as second mate, and the prisoner was reduced by the Captain Lunt to the grade of a common seaman. Sanderson, who was made second mate, took every opportunity to abuse Parker, who, becoming exasperated at the cruel treatment, knocked the mate down. On the following morning Captain Lunt was putting Parker in irons, when several of the crew approached the Captain and interceeded for Parker. They said they had witnessed the whole affair, and Parker was not to blame. At this the captain and mate became enraged, and drawing revolvers, began indiscriminate firing among the crew. James Hill, seaman, was instantly killed and James Walters seriously wounded in the side. A ball passed through his body.

THE ITALIAN CELEBRATION.

The committee for the forthcoming Italian celebration demonstration received a response to invitations to attend the celebration from the following places: Unians, Fratellanga and Italiana Societies of Philadelphia, and the branch society at Baltimore, signifying their intentions to be present, and that the North German Landwehr of New York, who will be represented by a delegation. A letter from Governor Hoffman says official engagements prevent his attendance, and one from Horace Greeley represents ill health as sufficient excuse for declination, but regrets inability to participate. After the procession a pic nic will be held at Lultzer's park.

POLITICAL.

The *Tribune* of this morning says that if the Republicans lose the election this fall it will be the work of the faction monopolizing the Federal patronage of our city, who will permit no Republican victory unless it inures to their special advantage. This faction hopes to carry the country for the Republicans by charging their adversaries with Tammany affiliations. It declares that the Republican office-holders under Tammany came by their places by a pre-arrangement made when the city charter of 1870 was passed, and that at the time the *Times* gave to that charter its support, and commended the appointees under it.

MUTINY.

A correspondent writing from Shanghai, on the 12th of July, says the crew of the North German bark Nounan, consisting of Malays, Chinamen and Japanese, bound from Tien-Tsin Keelung, mutinied on the 18th of June, burned the ship, murdered the mate and attempted to do the same to the captain. The attempt on the captain's life did not succeed. Several of the mutineers have been arrested. It seems that the ring-leaders are three Malays and Chinaman, who ran away from the ship at Tien-Tsin, but were caught and reshipped.

IMMENSE DEMONSTRATION.

There was an immense demonstration at Lion Park to-day and this evening in honor of Hon. M. S. Brennan, Sheriff. Fifteen thousand persons were present during the day and evening. At night the Park was ablaze with fireworks, calcium lights and magic lanterns. Sheriff Brennan was present during the evening. The festivities were kept up till after midnight. The utmost order and good feelings prevailed throughout.

QUARANTINE EXTORTIONS.

The quarantine extortions are still the subject of comment in commercial circles, and it is said that the Government will be called upon to remedy the abuses by quarantine officials upon passengers and goods. Many leading merchants are talking of having their ships' land at convenient ports in New Jersey, and transport their goods by rail to New York.

THE NEW LOAN.

A London dispatch to Jay Cooke & Co. says: The subscription for the new loan to-day at noon was $50,000,000. Information was received by cable on Wall street saying that it is probable that $100,000,000 will be taken in all to-day.

STRIKES.

The bricklayers having succeeded in getting an advance of fifty cents per day on their wages, the hod carriers attempted to get theirs increased from $2.75 to $3.00 but failed, and resumed work. Several contractors have expressed a determination to employ hereafter no more union men, and have sent to other places for new hands.

DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

When the Plymouth Rock was passing this evening a shell was fired from a rifle gun by the artillery officers in the Staten Island fort, which exploded near the steamer. There was great excitement among the passengers for a moment. The affair has caused much comment in the city. An investigation has been demanded.

SETTLED.

The widow of a fireman named Williams, killed by the explosion of the tug Starbuck, is said to have taken fifty dollars in settlement of her claim against the company, and it is stated that an agreement was effected through the influence of a coroner. An investigation is promised.

BODY FOUND.

The body of a man perfectly naked was this morning found floating in the East River. The corps here evidence that the man was brutally murdered, but no clue to the crime has been discovered.

MANDAMUS GRANTED.

Judge Sutherland to-day granted a mandamus against Controller Connelly, in the suit of J. B. Cornell against the city, to compel the paymant for work done on the new court house.

QUARANTINE BUILDINGS.

The Quarantine Commissioners have appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars for the erection of extra buildings for the reception of one thousand persons coming from cholera ports.

SOUTH AMERICAN COTTON.

The peculiarity of yesterday's movements at the Cotton Exchange was the sale of eight hundred and eighty bales of South American cotton, ordinary, on private terms.

EDITOR INJURED.

Rev. Dr. Eggleston, editor of the *Hearth and Home*, received such severe injuries to his right hand yesterday as to prevent the use of a pen for a month to come.

THE WYOMING.

The Wyoming hails from Perth Amboy, and was on her way from this city to Providence. She is from three to four hundred tons burden.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President has made a visit to Ocean Grove, New Jersey, near Long Branch.

SAFE

The crew of the sunken steamer Wyoming, are safe.

ST. LOUIS.

Brilliant Meteor.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—A brilliant meteor was observed in the southern sky between nine and ten o'clock last Sunday night. It seemed to shoot off the milky way and passed in a Western direction.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

The eleventh annual meeting of the National Educational Convention took place at the Polytechnic Institute to-day. A great number of delegates were present from different sections of the country, the large hall being entirely filled. President Spinkard called the convention to order, and after a few general remarks, introduced Governor Brown, who delivered an address, most cordially welcoming the delegates to St. Louis, the great focal point of educational labor in the West.

The Governor gave a rapid sketch of what has been done for education in this State, and then touched upon some of the phases of the system as generally taught in this country. He was something of a heretic to the general dogma that schooling in its present accepted phraseology of popular education was the foundation of all the virtue and morality of the community. He thought the value of education to society much misstated. When thus presented, he said, education and to social life in it chiefly serviceable in the first instance as furnishing better facilities for the protection and the provision for one's self and family in the present social condition and second, for the larger comprehensiveness it inculcates of interests and consequent dependencies that justify self sacrifice in sustaining the social order. It is a very customary declaration to pronounce that education is the great safeguard of Republics against the decay of virtue and the reign of immorality, yet the facts scarcely bear out the proposition. The highest civilized, both ancient and modern, has sometimes been the most flagitious. Now-a-days, certainly your prime rascals are educated rascals, and it is at best doubtful whether education in itself, as now engineered and confined morally to the acquisition of knowledge, has any tendency to mitigate the vicious elements of human nature further than to change the disposition and dispose of crime. This is not alleged, be it understood, of moral culture or religious instruction, but simply of the education of the intellect. He would not enter into any analytical discussion of the problem, but said he believed the best remedy for disease would be found, apart from moral and religious training elsewhere, in teaching the actual compensstions of nature in taking the criminal code to the schools and collating the action with the retribution, in the demonstration of virtue as its own best reward, not the axiom, but by illustration, and in showing forth by suitable methods that wrong is ever miscalculation, and therefore foreign to the first law of education. Have you, he said, any text books of crime and misdemeanor in your schools? Do your young men grow up knowing what obtaining money under false pretense means? Are your lessons of the penitentiary and reformatory ever applied in the school room? And yet whilst forcing the faculties of youth to there highest acuteness, you would leave them unguarded amid sordid greed for gain and unschooled in the principles of honor and integrity. The object of all education is to form and develop a perfect life. Then it is evident that it must touch life—the life of the present, not of the past—on all sides, and to that end there will not be vast changes in what is taught at our schools, no less than in the manner it is taught. He then referred to the changes which have been made in late years in the high schools and universities by the introduction of physical and social sciences, supplanting, to a large extent, at least, the primary instruction, what he called the "dead beats" of language, ordinary history and the philosophy of words and phrases. He then laid down the following as what is specially needed at the present time: The cultivation of the powers of observation and consequent thought in our youth; the assimilation of the knowledge that is in books, by constant conversation with the world around, and the practical illustrations thereby afforded; the recognition of a more natural growing faculty, that shall adapt education to the impulse, enjoyment and capacity of the child, and all this in place of the parrot like recitation of Chinese memorizing, till the book cramming and discipline bred of the ease of the master, but was repressive altogether of the human nature of the pupil, is what this age demands.

THE CITY'S RAILROAD STOCK.

Eighty-five thousand dollars is the price at which the city's stock in the North Missouri Railroad Company was sold. It seems not improbable that the county's stock will be sold to the same parties for the same sum.

TENNESSEE.

Destructive Fire.

NASHVILLE, August 22.—A special to the *Republican Banner* from Pulaski states that a fire broke out in that place at seven o'clock this morning in the machine shop of Patterson & Connel, below the northeast corner of the public square. The wind was high at the time, and in a short time the whole block of buildings in that locality was in flames. Having no engines and small water facilities, it was impossible to arrest the progress of the fire. The machine shop, family grocery and dwelling house of George McGrew, dwelling house of E. L. Williamson, livery stable and store of Rainey & Voros, livery stable of J. H. Jackson, and grocery of T. J. Choate & B. Harris were totally destroyed, and but few of the contents were saved. Several kegs of powder exploded in Choate & Harris' store, but fortunately injured no one. The stables saved their horses. The fire was accidental—from a pipe. The loss is very heavy.

COLUMBUS.

The Buffenbarger Case.

COLUMBUS, August 22.—In the Buffenbarger case, to-day, nothing of importance was brought out. The cross-examination of Prof. Wormley was concluded. Mr. Sprague, who was present when Buffenbarger's remains were exhumed, was next called. He said that everything about the grave indicated that he had never been disturbed. He procurred the jars in which the organs were brought to Prof. Wormly. He recognized the features of Peter Buffenbarger when the lid of the coffin was removed. He noticed the appearance of the lungs at the grave. The were of a dark pinkish color, considerably collapsed. The walls of the abdomen had the appearance of being parboiled. It did not occur to him while performing the operation to secure the orifices by ligature. The undertaker was examined and also two other men, as to the identity of the remains. There were about seventy-five ladies present during the examination to-day.

POLITICAL.

George H. Pendleton made his first speech of the campaign at Loveland to-day, which was chiefly devoted to a review of speeches of Morton, Sherman and Garfield. He paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Mr. Vallandigham.

BRIEF TEL

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.
AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.
STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN, D. N. WHITE, H. K. SAMPLE, J. W. BALLANTINE, ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH, JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLOGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96½c.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@112¼.

WHAT does our Wood street neighbor now think of the government loan?

CINCINNATI talks of building an Inclined Plane Railway to the summit of Mount Auburn.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* has at last published an article on "Imbecility." We have long thought that it was especially adapted by nature to be an authority on that subject.

PRESIDENT GRANT will in all probability remain a day or two in our city next month as the guest of the Lincoln Club. He will be accorded a hearty and generous welcome.

THERE is a mild justice tempered with a good deal of mercy connected with the use of the cognomating power by the New York *World*, which was evinced when it spoke of itself as a "Democratic heretic."

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* wants to have the National debt paid off in a debauched paper currency. We know of few more debauched papers than the *Enquirer*, and we do not believe in making it any more current than can be avoided.

WITH much patience we await the publication by the *Post* of the terse, vigorous and sensible reply to its interrogatories addressed to the *Chronicle* last Saturday regarding the City Hall business, and answered the same afternoon. Come, neighbor, be just and fear not our patience. Let us have the *Chronicle* quoted in your columns.

WITH its usual impudence, the *Post* styles the Young Men's Christian Association as a body of "fanatics." Its religious tolerance is not of the most liberal character, and hence its prejudice against a noble association of gentlemen who go about endeavoring to accomplish good, is to be expected. We only wish our community had more of such "fanatics."

NASHVILLE is finding new life. A congress of delegates from the various Agricultural and Mechanical Associations of the United States has been called to meet in that city on the 3d day of October next, and in conjunction therewith will be held a national exposition of manufactures. Our city should be represented fairly in both the Congress and Exposition.

IT is one of the singular precedents established in the settlement of the Franco-Prussian war, that the rolling stock of railroads, captured by the conquerors, has been decided to be no contraband articles, and to France is made the restoration of hundreds of cars and locomotives. As we take it, railway engines and cars are the most powerful auxiliaries that a nation could have in the conduct of a war.

WITH its usual decency, the *Post* misquotes and garbles our remarks bearing on the Dilworth License question. It discovers that its barefaced falsehoods against the Republican candidate for the Commissionership do not take well with the Germans or any other class, and hence resorts to its old and dirty practice of misrepresenting the language and position of its contemporaries. Drowning men catch at straws.

THE Democracy of Ohio are certainly in a bad fix. The telegraph of yesterday morning informed us that McCook, their nominee for Governor, is insane, and will be withdrawn. Ewing refuses to take his place, as the ticket nominated is pledged to the "new departure," and he belongs to those who said the war was a failure. Can it be that the "new departure" is the cause of McCook's insanity. Verily, the Democracy of Ohio are in a bad fix.

YESTERDAY there assembled in St. Louis the National Educational Association, made up of representatives from all parts of the land. Primarily the object of the gathering is to advance the cause of free and popular education. The views of the most distinguished educators of the land will be interchanged, and no doubt great good will follow as the fruit of the meeting. The delegates will be made the guests of the teachers and friends of education in St. Louis, and nothing will be left undone to make the occasion one full of pleasant memories to those privileged to participate in it.

NEARLY one hundred of the prominent citizens of Cumberland, Md., arrived in the city yesterday and in a quiet, unostentatious manner at once proceeded to make a tour through our strongholds of labor, and among our princely wholesale business houses. They came neither to sport nor talk, but simply to "do" Pittsburgh in a practical manner, to learn on what grounds we base our claims to the proud title of the Birmingham of America, and to discover whether their own bright and prosperous city cannot form a business alliance with us that will prove mutually advantageous and beneficial. They will remain in the city over to day, and we hope they may be afforded ample facilities by our people to see our grand old city as it should be seen.

WHO ARE TO GO on the excursion to Baltimore? Shall they be representative citizens or thugs and bummers and pot-house politicians? We have no reason to fear but the Connellsville Railroad authorities will use great care and prudent judgment in the selection of their guests, but will the Council Committee do the same in distributing invitations? We urge the necessity and importance of having our city faithfully represented on the occasion by those who in trade and manufactures contribute to our welfare, and who above all others, should be thrown into contact and acquaintance with the business people of Baltimore, if it be expected that good results to both cities, in a commercial point of view, shall flow from the intended visit. Hence, we urge that the utmost care be exercised in awarding the invitations, and the community will hold the Committee charged with the selection responsible for the style and character of the delegation that will represent Pittsburgh in the Monumental City.

THE NEW YORK *Times* made a brilliant move when it so fearlessly exposed the corruptions of the Democratic party in that city. It did not deal in loose generalities but in specific charges every one of which it drove home with power and force. Its heavy knocks were felt by the opposition from Maine to Georgia. Such an example of fearlessness as it set in dealing with Tammany was a worthy one to be followed by all honest journalists. Now, our good neighbor of the *Post* so thought, and in his zeal precipitated himself upon our City Hall Commissioners and like the *Times* cried out fraud against them. There was this difference, however. In New York there were gross frauds to call for exposure and the *Times* had a very "soft thing" in doing so, and did so most successfully; in Pittsburg no frauds can be discovered, and the *Post* has an "up hill job" in its farcical attempt to ape the *Times*. We are sorry for our contemporary but it must learn that it is not the easiest thing in the world to cook the hare before it is caught.

THE HEALTHIEST CITY.

With a considerable flourish of trumpets the *Press* claims that Philadelphia is the healthiest city in the world, and in defense of its statement makes comparison of mortality statistics selecting therefor a few of the larger cities of the United States, but of course, as is the general rule of that journal, completely ignores Pittsburgh, although citing much smaller places in its table. It is of very little concern to us whether more die in Philadelphia in a given length of time out of a thousand persons than in Pittsburgh, but if there is any credit to be derived from being the healthiest city in the world we want it as it belongs to us rightfully. Here is the table as supplied by the *Press*, with Pittsburgh added, and, if figures do not lie, we think our claims are made good that we enjoy living in the healthiest city of its size and population on the globe:

Cities.	Population.	Deaths.	Deaths to 1,000 persons living.
Boston	250,526	6,098	24.34
New Haven	50,886	1,340	26.34
New York	926,341	27,175	29.34
Philadelphia	674,022	15,317	22.72
Baltimore	284,070	7,262	25.65
Richmond	51,093	1,600	31.31
New Orleans	191,516	6,942	36.24
Pittsburgh	87,000	1,867	21.50

Thus Pittsburgh is shown conclusively to be healthier than any other city in the country. The following additional statistics we take from the *Press*, to show that on the score of healthiness there is no city on the globe to be preferred to this good old smoky town of our own:

The latest report of the Registrar General gives the following results for some of the most important English cities: Birmingham, 23.80; Bradford, 26.49; Hull, 24.41; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 25.57; Leeds, 27.52; Liverpool, 29.92; London, 23.59; Manchester, 32, and Sheffield, 26.59 deaths to a thousand living. Although many of these English towns have a population of much less than that of Philadelphia, the rate of mortality in all the cases cited is greater than ours.

In 1868 the death rate in the whole of the Australian Empire was 29.34, and in the Kingdom of Italy it was 30.45 to the thousand. Of course, in many of the Italian cities like Rome and Naples, the death rates are usually much higher, and at many seasons of the year travellers visit those famous capitals at the risk of their lives. Indeed, it may be said that the towns and cities of the Old World, with their narrow streets, impure water, imperfect drainage, and crowded populations, are the favorite haunts of disease in every shape, so that instead of being centres of civilization they are, in some things, a disgrace to the civilization of the nineteenth century.

No problems of the present time demand more careful investigation than those which relate to the preservation of health in large aggregations of humanity. Cities are growing more rapidly than ever they have done in the past. The counties around Philadelphia stand comparatively still, the rural population increases at the slowest pace, while the city develops with wonderous rapidity.

As cities increase in magnitude it becomes more difficult to preserve the health of the many thousands clustered in the space of a few square miles, and hence it follows that more rigid rules and laws must be established and enforced by the authorities for the preservation of the public health. The public health, like the vestal fire of the olden time, requires perpetual watchfulness on the part of those who are entrusted with the guardianship. "Semper paratus" must be the motto of every Board of Health.

ON WHICH SIDE?

Alexander H. Stephens, ex-Vice President of the Southern Confedracy, and a Democrat, of course, has notified his northern brethren, formally and emphatically, that if the Democratic party, in their next National convention, shall adopt the doctrine of the New Departure, that is, approve of and accept as law, the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Federal Constitution, he and the southern wing of that party, will not be bound by such action; but on the contrary, will take yet another departure from Democracy, and seek new and congenial fields. This formal notification of the masters, seals the doom of the truculent party. It cannot exist without the South, and the South as usual insists on dictating the policy of the party. The North is powerless; the South is implacable. To yield to the rebel demands, insures the loss of the loyal friends everywhere. To oppose Stephens, and his Southern hotspurs, while it will not add to the strength of the party at the North, will insure their enmity and deadliest hate. To do nothing will prove their indecision, and their imbecility. Truly, "the way of the transgressor is hard."

What then is to be done, is the problem now engaging the earnest attention of the unfortunate Democracy? So far as possible the effort is to be made to appease the factions of both sides. Through the South, the old popular cries of "Radical usurpations," and "down with the nigger," are to be continually resorted to, in order to keep up the necessary enthusiasm. This is to be varied with an occasional midnight illumination, caused by the burning of a school house, where colored children are taught, or a church, where colored people worship. On special occasions, when the enraged demon of treason and rebellion demands a sacrificial immolation, to appease his infernal wrath, the body of some poor freedman will be found suspended to the limb of a tree. The people will be taught that the "Radical usurpations," against which they must fight, have culminated in the passage of the 14th and 15th amendments, to which they must never yield. Democracy, South, will be made to appear the special champion of the "lost cause," and the eternal enemy of "Radical innovations"—a free school and free press.

Not so in the north. A vastly different programme is there laid out. Stephens and Davis are to be denounced, and their Democracy, to be impeached. The people are to be told the Southern wing will support the national nominees, and platform. The "new departure" is everywhere to be preached, and entire acquiescence in the amendments is to be professed. "Let by gones, be by gones." Democracy will say, we yield to the stern realities of fate. But will the people blindly rush into such a palpable maze of confusion? Will they be hood-winked by such conflicting professors? Will they be willing to trust a party which, having no principles of its own, is willing to play fast and loose, crying out "good Lord—good devil," according to the political atmosphere it finds itself in? We think not. The intelligence of the masses will not be trifled with, in such a way. The voters of our country can read—thanks to our free institutions, and think, and such manifest jugglery will be detected, and condemned. What a glorious contrast to this picture of ignorance, superstition and duplicity, does our party present? In the midst of so much hypocrisy, and infernal though dexterous deceit, our principles stand out like living characters, open in the light of day, and known to all men. No effort is made, as none is needed, to secrete the movements of one part of the body from the other. North, South, East, and West our principles, our intentions, our hopes, our aims are all the same. We have no demons to appease, no midnight assassinations are demanded by our members. We desire peace, prosperity and stern justice to all people. Such thoughts will arise when contemplating the aspect of politics, as presented at present. Does any patriot hesitate to decide on which side his influence should be cast? Is it not plain, that on the one hand, all is peace, law, order, justice, progress; whilst on the other the spirit of treason is still untamed, and hellish fury is only waiting an opportunity to have its chains unloosed? Choose ye.

BALTIMORE IN 1861.

Senator Sumner's Escape.

Col. J. W. Forney, in his last instalment of anecdotes of public men, has the following:

Between December, 1860, and the 19th of April, 1861, was crowded a series of events which, carefully preserved, would have constituted many chapters of absorbing interest. But neither side believed entirely in the absolute certainty of hostilities; few were sufficiently composed to keep a regular diary outside the daily printed reports, and these, at least at the immediate theatre of operations, the nation's capital, were relatively inferior to the full and exact reflections of the doings of the world in the newspapers of these times. Some persons did, perhaps, journalize their experience, but much that entered into the real history of the period can only be rescued from oblivion by utilizing unrecorded memories. As early as December, 1860, I called upon the people of Pennsylvania to put themselves in a condition of armed assistance to the Government. For this letter I was censured as an a'armist. The most sagacious men did not give up the hope of reconciliation. Mr. Lincoln's inaugural, conceived in the best Christian spirit, was easily construed into a prayer for compromise; and one of the most thoughtful speeches of Judge Douglass, in which he contended that the difficulties could be amicably arranged, was inspired by that inaugural. In recurring to my letters of March, 1861, I find myself busily seconding these efforts. The firing upon Sumpter, on the 14th of April, however, dissipated all these expectations, and men began to look for the worst. From that day Baltimore city became an obedient echo of the agitation throughout the South. Lying directly athwart the great highway leading to Washington, it was soon evident that no troops could be sent to the defense of the latter without danger. But even then few persons were willing to admit that the pro-slavery mob of the city would dare to attack the soldiers on their way to the immediate scene of peril. Among these was Charles Sumner, Senator in Congress from Massachusetts, who relates an incident that typifies the prevailing sentiment in Baltimore, and his own characteristic firmness and self reliance. At noon on the 18th of April, 1861, he bought a ticket at Washington for Baltimore, and arriving there, entered the full name on the books of Barnum's Hotel. Preferring a quiet hour, he crossed the street and ordered an early dinner at Guy's Monument House, always famous for its good fare, and a favorite resort of the celebrities who frequently visited the Monumental City. Dinner over, he called on a New England friend and resident, remained to tea, and returned through a by-street to Barnum's, entering at the side door. In the hall he met a gentleman who seemed much excited by his presence and anxious for his safety. Conscious of his own rectitude, he walked up to the office and demanded the key of his room, to which he was soon followed by the proprietor of the hotel, the late lamented Zenos Barnum, and another gentleman. There he was informed that the fact of his being in the house had obtained publicity, and that a large and angry crowd was outside threatening violence and demanding his life. His answer was that he felt perfectly secure as long as he was under that roof, and that he would hold the proprietors responsible for any outrage that might be attempted upon him. Mr. Barnum did not conceal his apprehensions alike for his great establishment and for the safety of his guest, and under his advice Mr. Sumner consented to remove to a more inaccessable room, where he remained for some time, discussing the situation of the country with his kind-hearted and generous host. He could distinctly hear the threatenings of the surging mob outside, and he felt that nothing was needed but the opportunity to stimulate them to the wildest violence. Baltimore was completely in the hands of reckless and blood-thirsty men. They thought the Government powerless. Freedom of opinion was only tolerated on one side. The newspapers, with the exception of the Baltimore *American*, added fuel to the fire, and Union men were constrained to silence to save person and property. The nation's capital was almost entirely unprotected, and although the North was at last rousing to a full sense of the public peril, as yet no troops had gone forward in response to the call of the Executive. Acting under the advice and the exhortations of Mr. Barnum Mr. Sumner rose early on the morning of the 19th, and in a private carriage crossed the then quiet streets of the city to the Philadelphia station, where he entered the first train eastward, reaching Philadelphia in a few hours. On the way, and I think at Havre-de-Grace, he met the men of the 6th Massachusetts going South, and saw their happy faces and heard their joyous shouts. When he got to Philadelphia he found the streets crowded with people discussing the crisis. To get the exact information, he called at the office of the *Press*, 413 Chestnut street, near Fourth, where he met my business manager, then and now Mr. J. G. L. Brown, and learned for the first time the particulars of the attack upon the 6th Massachusetts on their way through Baltimore. Had he taken the train on the 19th instead of the 18th he would undoubtedly have been among the first victims of the rebellion, and possibly Barnum's Hotel would have fallen before the infuriated fiends who were seeking for objects upon which to wreak their vengeance and their ingratitude.

Railway Accidents.

The late English papers are contending that a large number of railway accidents may be ascribed to the overworking of the "pointsmen," or the men who are placed in charge of the switches. Thus, a very serious and fatal accident at Sheffield, on July 19th, was due to a collision, in consequence of the mistake of the "signal man," who worked regularly for thirteen and a half hours a day, fifteen hours on Saturday, and seventeen hours on every alternate Sunday. His wages were only seventeen shillings, or $4.25 a week, this being about half the earnings of an ordinary artizan. The hours of labor even on ordinary days, it is asserted, are far too long for any man to preserve the alertness, nerve, vigilance and vigor required for the responsible duties of a signal man. It is argued that a not very expert or experienced man, thoroughly worn out and weary for want of rest, will necessarily commit fatal mistakes. In another railroad accident, the train, owing to a mistake in the signal went over into the river. In that case, the pointsman, owing to the neglect of his superiors, had been on duty for sixty-six hours without relief, so that his wife was obliged to be with him to keep him from going to sleep on his post. In another accident, the signal man, who was killed, had been on duty for two days and a night. Another signal man had worked twelve hours continuously, during which time 460 trains had passed, and the switches had to be adjusted 1590 times. The same complaint of overworking is also extended to engine drivers, and cases are known in which drivers and guards are forced to work twenty hours a day.

FOUR million dollars per mile is stated to be the cost of the London under ground railway. The engines employed are not as is generally supposed, specially arranged for the suppression of smoke, &c., in other words, of what is commonly known as the dummy pattern,—but are precisely of the usual form, with the exception of two points. In the first place, they are so arranged that the exhaust may be, at will, turned into the tank in place of the chimney; and in the second place, the furnace may be shut up air-tight at a moment's notice. The plan of working these engines is as follows—the road, it is to be born in mind, not being a continuous tunnel, but a series of alternate tunnels and open cuttings. In the open cutting, the engines are run as on any other road, but as soon as a tunnel is reached the exhaust is turned into the tank, the fire-box shut tight, and the engine run through by the accumulated heat in the furnace and boiler.

GENERALITIES.

THE Germans in Moscow have purchased a magnificent team of three white Russian horses as a present for prince Bismarck.

THE street car company in New Haven it is said, piously refuses to run street cars on Sunday, because it believes it will not pay.

A NEWARK woman found a burglar under her bed the other night, and hauled him out so as to let her husband jump on him, which he did most effectually.

THE Pall Mall *Gazette* considers it absolutely necessary to hang an apothecary before long, so many persons are killed now-a-days by mistakes in perscriptions.

RUMOR now says that Miss Emily Schaumberg, famous for years as a Philadelphia belle, will certainly make her debut in public opera during the coming season.

WESTERN papers report that Chief-Justice Chase's visit to the Michigan mineral springs was rendered very unpleasant by frequent and violent attacks of fever and ague. He fled to Wisconsin.

THE Lexington *Press* says it has heard of only two negroes and two white men killed in Kentucky on election day, and it adds that all of them were probably accidently killed. The *Press* is a Democratic paper.

SAN FRANCISCO, through the Western Union Telegraph Company's lines and the Atlantic Cable, is now in direct communication with Saigon, and all parts of Cochin China. The tariff is $29.25 from London, and from San Francisco to London $13, making a total of $42.25.

A VERY fashionable custom, or one that promises to be so next winter in New York, is that of ladies holding morning reading classes. They take their sewing with them, and gather together in bevies at some friend's house, where one of the number reads aloud from the book selected.

THE Berlin *Correspondent*, in an account of the German navy, says: Every ship in the German service, even the smallest gun boat, is provided with detailed drawings and sections of every foreign war ship. Its weak points are especially stated and details given as to the spots to be aimed at with most likelihood to disabling the machinery.

A DESCENT from the sublime to the ridiculous may sometimes be effected by the substitution of but a few words. For instance, take the beautiful lines:

"You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

"You may break, you may shatter the vase if you choose to,
But the scent of the roses will hang where it used to."

"WHAT is the wonder, then, if out of the satiety of an animal life, the burgher girl tampers with her character, particularly when no great fuss is made about the loss of it." The above is a description of the kind of people Mr. George Alfred Townsend associated with in Pennsylvania, or rather he says so, feeling bound to malign a State which refuses, at his command, to abandon protection.

TWO gentlemen who were sent from San Francisco to Sacramento, by the Mechanics' State Council, to examine into alleged frauds and irregularities in the work on the State Capitol, were on the evening of their arrival set upon and beaten, one in the street and the other in the Capitol. The police subsequently arrested a man who was boasting about the streets that he was one of the assailants and calling attention to his boot as the one which had "put a head on them."

IT is stated as a curious fact that, of 26,200 victims of the yellow fever in Buenos Ayres, during the past season, nine-tenths of the number were men. The disease increased with the changes in the weather, from the exposure of the river mud, by a sudden fall in the river, with the stirring of the beds of filth, etc., all showing its dependence upon other causes than personal contagion. Of 360 gravediggers, constantly employed, not one died, thus proving that the graveyard was the healthiest place to live in.

NOTWITHSTANDING all that has ever been said about the "claims" of Boston, perhaps nobody ever anticipated that it would ever covet New Jersey's boast of having the largest, sharpest and most vigorous mosquitoes in the Union—or out of it. Yet we read in the *Transcript* that the mosquitoes in Boston this year sting like the piercing of perspired quills, and that a woman who claimed admission to one of the local hospitals last week, as she had the small-pox, found, after a residence of a few days at the institution, that the irruptions were only mosquito bites.

The great tunnel through the Sierra Nevada is to be five miles long, nineteen feet high, and twenty-one feet wide. Its cost is to be $15,000,000. The contractor for the work, Colonel Von Schmidt, is an engineer of some renown, whose principal works in this country have been the excavation of the famous San Francisco dry dock, blasted in a ledge of solid rock, and the demolition of Blossom Rock, San Francisco Bay, by submarine excavation and blasting. The Sierra tunnel will permit the passage of the Pacific Railroad track and a canal to supply San Francisco with water from Lake Tahoe.

"A MESSAGE from the sea" was picked up at New Bedford, Massachusetts, recently, written from the City of Boston, and preserved in a bottle. The paper was without date or name, and written by a German, the translation running as follows: "Dear Persons—He who finds this bottle, if it possibly makes its way to the land, will please send it to the admiralty in an English harbor. I have thrown this in those which contain the tidings in different languages. They come from the sinking ship City of Boston. We got, unfortunately, in or among the——[ice, probably] from which no one can be extricated."

A NEW YORK museum proprietor has recently secured two canine curiosities. Both are bipeds, being without fore feet or any portion thereof. It is no work of skillful surgery, as there is an entire absence of shoulderblade or joint. These dogs are remarkably clever in tricks. They walk erect, or lie on the floor in imitation of seals, drawing their heads full down to the shoulders, or where the shoulders should be, and stretching out their hind feet close together, and far behind. They march like soldiers, armed with minature muskets adjusted to their bodies.

ONE night last week, during the burning of a coke pit, on a farm in Butler county, Ohio, one of the men, Hamilton employed in watching, fell asleep. Wolf, post, and was some time during the night bitten by an adder. The intense pain made him almost wild, and his companions, hurrying up to the spot, found the unfortunate man upon the ground, writhing in agony. Being told what had occurred, one of the men hurried off for assistance, but before he could return, the man's neck had swollen to almost the size of his body, and, an hour later, death came to his relief.

THE idea of conveying messages under the sea, says Mr. J. N. Holmes, in a recent article on telegraphy, was first conceived by Sir C. Wheatstone, in the year 1840. For his experiment he chose Swansea Bay, in South Wales, and there, stationed in an open boat, and with the help of a lighthouse keeper, he practically set in operation the first submarine telegraph cable in the world, consisting merely of a conducting wire insulated with hemp and a resinous compound. From the results of that trial has proceeded the great submarine telegraph system now extending over so large a portion of the globe.

THE whalemen of Monteray Bay, California, went out after a school of porpoises a few days ago, and caught a sea wolf or "short-finned killer." The killers have very peculiar habits. They go in bands of two or three, or more, and prey upon seals and all other species, except the sperm whale. They keep about the head of their victim, seizing it by the lips and tongue, and dragging it under water and retaining it there until dead. They then feast upon the carcase, biting out large pieces of blubber and flesh, which they bring to the surface and devour. Sometimes the "killers" recapture a whale from the whalesmen after it has been lanced.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The stuffed and plush-covered seats of the Philadelphia street cars are said to furnish extraordinary facilities for entomological researches and experiments. Philadelphia has been trying for some time to get ahead of New York, and maybe she thinks she has succeeded now. But she hasn't. Anybody can have them. They are not indigenous, but we defy the street cars of any other city to compete with ours either in the luxuriant supply, or the bewildering variety of their entomological curiosities. Philadelphia may cite a few sporadic cases of the familiar louse or bed bug, but our pampered insectile population is a perpetual presence.

THIS is from the Cleveland *Herald*: "What do you think of Mr. Ewing's financial scheme?" was the question we put to a silver-gray banker. "I'll tell you a story," said he. "Judge T. and Judge R.—one a Republican and the other a Democrat—had been making stump-speeches on the finances. Being warm personal friends, they compared notes afterward. Judge T. entered into an argument on the financial question, but soon got badly mixed up. He struck a snag of his own planting, and did not know how, in the face of his enemy, to retreat. Making a very bold face, he looked Judge R. right in the eye and said, 'Am I not right on the question?' Judge R., evidently as badly confused on a topic that everybody pretends to be master of, but of which nobody knows anything, replied, 'I suppose you are, but you are too d—d deep for me.'" So our banking friend said of Ewing.

ATTEND TO YOUR FEET.—CORNS.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is ROBINSON'S CORN PENCIL, which removes from the feet these troublesome excrescences, and that, too, without any pain. Robinson's Corn Solvent dissolves and disintegrates the corn entirely, leaving the feet as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there.

It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions, and indurations of any kind are freely removed. Let any one whose feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet. They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

MEDICAL MISTAKES.

It took the faculty about a thousand years to discover that the best way to cure disease was not to render the patient too weak to contend with it. Within the last twenty years, however, the whole system of medical practice has been changed for the better. In diseases or complaints caused by excessive heat, for instance, the doctors no longer recommend the reduction of the invalid's strength by prostrating medicines. The vast success which has attended the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for debility, has given even the most prejudiced members of the old school an insight into the only true and rational theory of cure. Sunharides, calomel, and overpowering doses of opium, are now among the obsolete nostrums of another age. The lancet, once as much the legitimate weapon of the physician as the sword is of the soldier, is seldom drawn from its case. The principle of life is no longer drained from the veins by the quart, and water-gruel for the strengthless invalid has ceased to be considered an appropriate diet. Vigor is the motto of the rational members of the profession, and they understand, at last, the value of a sterling vegetable tonic. So, also with the people at large: and without consulting medical men at all, they have adopted the bitters as a household remedy, thereby economizing both cash and health.

Note the fact, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles only, never in bulk, and that the abortions springing up in various parts of the country, and sometimes offered as substitutes for the great national specific, are all utterly worthless.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
In the way of
FAMILY MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMES OF EVERY VARIETY.

All our goods are fresh, and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality.

Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

For Thirty Days!

GREAT BARGAINS
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
Parasols at Cost.
Parasols at Cost.
Fans at Cost.
Fans at Cost.
Hosiery and Gloves at cost.
Hosiery and Gloves at cost.
Gauze Undershirts at cost.
Gauze Undershirts at cost.

GREAT BARGAINS!
GREAT BARGAINS!
Skirts, Skirts, Skirts,
Corsets, Corsets, Corsets,
Laces, Laces, Laces,
Scarfs, Scarfs, Scarfs,
Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons,
Jewelry, Jewelry, Jewelry,
Trimmings, Trimmings,
Embroideries, Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs, Handkerchiefs.
au12 MWF

ONLY THE BEST INTEREST PAYING AND MOST SECURE
Investment Securities
Which have had close personal examination and recommended by
S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 61 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The business of this Banking firm is the same as an
INCORPORATED BANK, WITH INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchanges. Collections made in all parts of the World. Interest paid on Time Deposits. Business and Individual Checking Accounts opened and Mercantile Paper, Collaterals, Mortgages, &c., discounted. All classes of Prime Securities negotiated, and all general Banking and Brokerage business in a personal care and attention. au8:y45-FMW

SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf Skins. Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Lasts, Threads, Nails, &c., which they which they will sell at lowest cash prices. au14:y15

DALZELLS &
TOWNSEND,
Pork Packers
AND
PROVISION DEALERS,
Bacon, Lard, Pork, Lard Oil and choice brands of Sugar Cured Hams constantly on hand.
247 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.
jy7

JULIUS RICHTER,
Caterer and Confectioner,
Nos. 16 & 17 Allegheny Diamond,
is prepared to furnish fairs, festivals and fetes with the best of Ice Creams, Water Ices, Fruits and Confections at the lowest wholesale prices. Fancy Tables, Pyramids and all the china, glass and table furniture requisite for the most extensive banquets supplied at reasonable rates. au15

M. B. COCHRAN,
143 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
DEALER IN
Iron and Wood Working Machinery
AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Has constantly on hand a complete stock of TAPS and DIES, EMERY WHEELS, ENGINES, GOVERNORS, BELTING, PACKING, &c.
WOODWORTH PLANERS a specia
jy14-w51:MWF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
A NEW STOCK OF
Black Colored and Black and White
PLAID SHAWLS.
The New Estella Scarfs.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED
Robes and Waists.
At 12½c., Gents' Heavy Mixed Socks.
At 18¾c., Ladies' White Cotton Hose—an extra bargain.
At 6¾c., Children's Fancy Striped Hose.
At 50c., Gent's Light Undershirts.
At 50c., Gent's Heavy Undershirts.
At 6¾ and 8c., Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs.
At 10c., Boys' and Gent's Handkerchiefs, extra bargains.
LADIES AND MISSES
New Sailor Hats.
New Ribbons, all widths and colors,
Woolen Yarns, plain and fancy.
Laces and Embroideries, Trimmings.
Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Gloves.
Ladies' Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Lawn Undersleeves, with Linen and Lace Cuffs.
Gents' Chintz and White Dress Shirts.
Ladies' and Gent's Underwear, Neckties, &c.
At Very Low Prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Gents' Summer
UNDERWEAR.
THE PLACE TO BUY,
Horne & Co.'s
RETAIL STORES.
Undershirts, with long and half sleeve,
Lisle Thread Undershirts and Drawers,
Balbriggan Underwear,
Silk Gauze Underwear,
Jean and Linen Drawers.
THE VERY BEST ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS SHIRTS,
Collars and Cuffs,
BRITISH AND LISLE THREAD
HALF HOSE,
Scarfs and Neck Wear
OF ALL KINDS.
SATCHELS & UMBRELLAS,
Buff Sun Umbrellas,
SHIRT FRONTS, SUSPENDERS, &C.
Choice and Seasonable Goods
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,
ALL AT THE
Very Lowest Prices.
LIBRARY BUILDING,
197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.

DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.
mh28:o

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the
LEADING PRICES
AT
EVANS'
DEPARTMENT
STORE,
56 Fifth Avenue,
MASONIC HALL.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham, the superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.

IF YOU WANT A LARGE COOKING RANGE for a fine house, set BISSELL & CO.'S PITTSBURGH RANGE. It is the best finished and best ranges made in Pittsburgh.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NEW GOODS
At Low Prices.
At 6¾c., Good Dark Prints.
At 8¾c., Fast Colored Dark Prints.
At 8½c., All Linen Towels, red border.
At 12½c., All Linen Towels, large size, extra good for the price.
At 12½c., yard wide Bleached Muslin, superior article.
At 18½c., 4-4 Feather Ticking.
At 18¾c., Heavy Kentucky Jeans.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 12½c., Fast Colored Delaines.
At 25c., a job lot Dark Gray Dress Goods, slightly imperfect, a great bargain.
At 29c., Double Width Black and Colored Alpaces.
At 37½c. and 50c., Fine Black Alpaca Lustres.
New Tycoon Repps
FOR WRAPPERS.
Plain and Twilled Velveteens
AND
SILK FINISHED VELVETS
Rob Roy, Eastern and Country Flannels.
White, Plain and Gray Flannels.
White and Colored Opera Flannels.
Heavy Coverlets
White and Gray Blankets.
At Lower than Eastern Prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

"AKRON
SEWER PIPE CO."
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au8:oll

$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Oil sections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

ap9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.

School Bonds,

BEARING 7 3-10 INTEREST

PER ANNUM.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, August 22, 1871.

Gold dull and weak at 112¾@112⅝. Loans were made as high as one per cent. for use; at the close one-eighth was bid for use until to-morrow. Clearances about seventy millions. The clique withdrew about five millions from the market. The Treasury will sell $2,000,000 to-morrow instead of on Thursday. The bond purchase will also be made to-morrow. The sub-Treasury to-day paid out $95,000 in gold on account of the September interest, and $1,000,000 in currency. Governments dull and lower in sympathy with gold: the decline to-day has ranged from ¼ to ⅜ per cent. Stocks have been strong, with the Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Northwestern and New York Central as the favorites. Some of the bears were trying to cover their shorts, but there were so few stocks offering that prices advanced at every attempt they made to buy. The bulls are not inclined to sell at anything like the present prices. Money plenty at ⅞@1 per cent. State bonds on second call were strong and active, especially for Missouri, new South Carolina and Tennessee. Sterling exchange, 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881, 119; 5 20's, '62, 114; '64, 113¾; '65, 114; do new, 113; '67, 115⅝; '68, 114⅝; currency 6's, 116.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 96½; Tennessee, old, 75; do new, 73½; Virginia, new, 72; do old, 70; South Carolina, old, 44; new, 39.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 61½; Quicksilver 13; Mariposa 23½; do preferred, 44; Adams Express, 68½; Wells Fargo do 88¾; American Merchants' Union do 57½; United States do 56¾; Pacific Mail, 34½; New York Central 98¾; certificates 98¾; Erie 30¾; do preferred 58; Harlem 128; do preferred 130; Reading 114¾; Michigan Central 120¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 118; Northwestern 70¾; do preferred 91¾; Rock Island 108¾; New Jersey Central 105¾; St. Paul 59½; do preferred, 85¾; Wabash 62¾; do preferred 84; Fort Wayne 99¾; Terre Haute 24; do preferred 56; Chicago & Alton 119½; do preferred 125; Ohio & Mississippi 45¾; C. C. & C. 87¾; Burlington & Quincy 98, ex. div.; Lake Shore 109¾; Illinois Central 119; Union Pacific 30¾; C. P. Bonds 100; Union 88¾.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	113
U. S. 6s, 1881	119¾	5-2 Jan. & Jy. '67	115¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	114
U. S. 5-20s '64	114	U. P. R. R.	88
U. S. 5-20s '65	114½	C. P. R. R.	100
U. S. 10-40s	114¾	Cy. Pacifics	116¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, August 22, 1871. }

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined, 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrals Soda, 4¾.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet but with only a moderate stock and limited receipts, the market is steady and prices fully maintained, 5@7 cents to quality.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for prime and the supply of this particular kind is not equal to present requirements; prices, however, are not quotably higher, 18@20 cts. The lower grades continue very dull.

CHEESE—Quoted at 13@15c.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.90@3.00 per bbl. Hasendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CORN MEAL—The demand continues light and almost wholly of a small character, and we continue to quote at 80@85 per bushel.

CHEESE—Is reported steady but unchanged; prime Ohio Goshen, 10@10½; Factory, 9@9½; Dairies, 8@9.

CARBON OIL—Is still quoted at 22½@23 for standard brands, in a jobbing way.

COUNTRY BACON—Is very dull though the stock in this market is pretty well reduced. Country Lard is still quoted at 8@8¼.

EGGS—The market continues quiet, and, notwithstanding, the receipts are comparatively light, the supply is fully up to the demand; strictly fresh may be quoted at 11@12—we can report a sale for Philadelphia at this outside figure. Stock of eggs in this market at present is smaller than it has been this summer, though it is not likely that there is a summer, though it is not likely that there will be much if any improvement until towards the middle of next month.

FRUITS—There is rather more inquiry for Apples but there is no improvement in prices; $1@2 for common to prime and $2.25@3.50 for choice. Peaches: The supply was unusually light to-day and prices $2@50 cts per box higher—we now quote $1.50@2.25 per box; market slow but unchanged; Grapes $2@3.50 per box according to quality and condition. Grapes dull at 6@8 cts per lb. Pears $2@3.50 per box. There is little or nothing doing in foreign fruits.

FLOUR—Is a shade firmer under the influence of the advices from the west but there is no advance in prices, and there is no improvement in the demand, as the present flurry in wheat in Chicago will end with suspension and is likely to be of short duration. We continue to quote good spring extras at $6.50@6.75; choice do at $6.75@6.85; and good to choice winter wheat at $6.90@6.75. We clip the following from the Chicago *Tribune* of Monday: At the Millers' Association meeting, held yesterday, it was stated that the rate charged for carrying a barrel of flour from this city to Buffalo is 45c, while only 22c is charged for carrying 216 lbs of wheat the same distance, making a discrimination of 23c per bbl against the Western miller on equal weights. It was also stated that flour is brought from Minneapolis to Chicago at 20c per bbl, while the charge on wheat is 15c per bu. The millers of this city are thus cut at both ends, as it is much cheaper to manufacture flour either East or West than in this city. The millers of Milwaukee labor under the same burden.

GRAIN—The offerings of Wheat continue meagre, and, with considerable inquiry, the market is firmer though there is no quotable change in prices, $1.20@1.23 for new red and $1.28@1.30 for old. The sharp advance in Chicago within the past few days is owing almost entirely to a bull movement, as the shorts are apprehensive of a corner at the close of the month, some of them have been buying to cover. However, there is no call for Chicago Wheat in this market, nor has there been for several days, and the advance there, in consequence, is not calculated to have any influence here. Oats continue weak and dull, and, if anything, prices are lower; we now quote at 40 buying and 43@44 selling—sale 1 car at 43. Some dealers regard Oats as good as gold at present prices, but, at the same time, for some reason or other, they are not disposed to put much money in them. Corn is dull, though not quotably lower; 62@63 for mixed shelled and 65@66 for prime yellow shelled. Ear Corn is scarce and there is some inquiry on the part of consumers. Rye is quotable at 70@75, with continued light receipts. Barley is very quiet here, though firmer in the west; No. 1 Spring, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 85@ 85. It is thought that some of the brewers will come to this market.

GROCERIES—The most noticeable feature to notice in the grocery trade is a stronger Sugar market—raws are considerably firmer, while refineds are higher; it took the whole trade by surprise, as it was almost wholly unexpected, and the indications are that it will be of short duration. Coffees steady but unchanged. Syrups and Molasses dull. Rice is steady at quotations.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19. Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16½.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 70; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11½; prime, 11 cents, 10¾; fully fair, 10¼; Porto Rico Sugars, 10@11; Cubs, 10@11; Demarara, 11 @12.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 76; prime, 68; good, 65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10; prime, 9¾ cts; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 55c.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 25@30 cts per lb. for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¼; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@2¾ cts.

HAY—Wagon hay sold in Allegheny to-day at $20@23 per ton, according to quality and condition. Baled is still quotable at $22@25.

HEMP—Quoted at $165 per ton.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is quoted steady, in a jobbing way, at $21@22 per ton for Bran; $30@35 for Middlings and $40@45 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—There is considerable inquiry and this market is almost bare; may be quoted at $3@4 per bbl.

OIL—No. 1 Lard Oil, (Philadelphia make) 70@ 72 to the trade, and 75 in a small way. No. 2 quoted at 58@60.

PEA NUTS—Quoted at 11 cts.

POULTRY—Young Chickens quoted at 50@ 60 cts per pair and old ones at 70@75.

POTATOES—No stock in hands of commission men. Sweet Potatoes $4@5 for Maryland and $6@7 for Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders 6¾@7; sugar cured shoulders, 8c. Breakfast Bacon, 13@13½; clear sides, 9½@10; ribbed sides, 8¾@8¾; sugar cured Hams, 14@15½. Dried Beef, 16. Lard, 16@16½ in tes; 16@16½ in kegs; 12@12½ in buckets. Mess Pork, $14.

RAGS—Sales, 6@6¼ cts per lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is quiet and nominal at $7.00@7.50. Timothy Seed is weak and can not be quoted above $3.50@3.75, in a jobbing way. Flaxseed, unchanged at $1.50.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WELL AWORTH—Quoted firm to-day.

WATER MELONS—Sales at from $10 to $25 per 100, according to quality and size.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY August 22, 1871. }

The oil market continues quiet and weak and the improvement established last week has been almost lost; the inquiry for refined has almost wholly subsided and prices are weak and lower, and this, of course, has weakened the crude market. So far as we could learn there was not a single sale effected in this market to-day, of either crude or refined.

Private and reliable advices from Cleveland report the oil business as being in a very unsatisfactory condition there; it is said to be worse than it has been for several years, and some of the largest refining establishments, it is said, if there is not a radical change in the situation, will soon be obliged to shut down. The Clevelanders, we understand, allege that Pittsburgh has numerous advantages over them this year, the most important of which is in the matter of freights. Heretofore, had cheaper freights than Pittsburgh, but it is now alleged that the tables have been turned the other way. The stock of oil in Cleveland at the present time is estimated in round numbers at seventy thousand barrels, including both crude and refined.

We have no shipments of refined to report to-day, which is owing to the scarcity of cars. There is plenty of it ready and waiting, and, as soon as cars can be obtained, the shipments will no doubt be as large as ever.

CRUDE.

There is so little doing in Pittsburgh deliveries that it is difficult to give quotations. Parker sold nominally, for immediate shipment, at 44.55@4.57; there was an offer to sell 5,000 bbls seller all year at $4.40.

REFINED.

Weak, and, if anything, a shade lower. August, 23½; September, 24¼; October, 24⅜@24½; September and October, together, 24¾.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Nonpareil Oil Company, account Bates & G; Model O W 450, account Thos King; Riverside O W 74, account Treat & P; Brilliant O W 600, account Buckeye; Standard O W 2'4, account H Rosenbach; Commercial O W 85, account H S A Stewart; Sunbeam O W 154, account W Stewart; Vesta O W 1, account H McKeivy; Eagle O W 444, account Thomas Hackett; Tarentum O W 468, account T Hackett; Standard O W 228, account T Hackett; Lily O W 462, account T Hackett; Standard O W 160, account Bates & G.

Total ..... 5,315.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 22, 1:30 P. M.—Crude 13¾c; Refined: August 23¾c; September 24½@24¾c; October 24⅜@24¾c. Market dull, nothing doing.

TIDIOUTA, August 22, 2 P. M.—Market quiet at $4.50.

FRANKLINVILLE, August 22, 11 A. M.—Market quiet and inactive at $4.37½@4.39 but no sellers at these prices.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 22, 11 A. M.—Market dull at $4.10.

ROUSEVILLE, August 22, 11:25 A. M.—Market quiet and firm at $4.50.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 22, 11:40 A. M.—Market quiet and firm; offering $4.75; $4.80 asked; no sales.

OIL CITY, August 21, 12 M.—The Market is quiet, lower at $4.75; Oil City $4.85@ 4.90. Weather clear and hot.

PARKERS LANDING, August 22, 12 M.—Market quiet with little doing; the prices are $4.35 @4.60.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

MANCHESTER, August 22.—Advices less favorable, but do not affect the market.

LIVERPOOL, August 22.—Cotton quiet and declining upland at 10d. Weather wet and favorable for crops this spring. Wheat 10s 2d@10s 4d; winter 10s 7d.

LONDON, August 22, 5 P. M.—Consols 93¾@ 5-20's, '62, 93¾; do '65, 93¾; do '67, 92¾. 10-40's 90¾.

ANTWERP, August 22.—Petroleum 48¾f.

FRANKFORT, August 22.—5-20's 93¾.

PARIS, August 22.—Bourses 56f 40c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 22, 1871.

FLOUR—Extra spring dull at $4.75@6.25.

WHEAT—Active and advanced; 93¾@94c. No. 2 spring $1.18¾ cash; $1.19¾@1.20 August; $1.08@1.10 September; $1.06@1.08 seller all year. This afternoon strong; seller August, slightly in settlement; seller September dull, $1.08¾@1.09.

CORN—No. 1 mixed active at 47¾@47⅝c cash; 45¾c September. This afternoon quiet; 47¾c for August; 45⅜@45¾c for September.

OATS—Active and advanced; No. 2, 30¾c.

RYE—No. 2, 74@75c higher; 59@60c.

BARLEY—Quiet at 65¾@69c cash; 63¾c for September.

HIGHWINES—Firm at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Firm

MESS PORK—$12.50 cash; $12.62 for September.

HOGS—Dull and declined 20@25c; $4.25@4.70

CATTLE—Extremely dull and weak at $3.00 @4.50.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 4,000 head.

SHIPMENTS—3,000 head.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Cotton firm; middling upland 18¾c. Flour active and advanced; superfine Western and State $4.85@5.25; common to good extra $5.30@5.85; good to choice $5.90@6.25; white western extra $6.25@ 6.90; Ohio extra $6.25@6.60; St. Louis $5.65@ 900. Rye Flour and Corn Meal unchanged. Whisky lower at 93¾c. Wheat opened firm but closed dull; 2 cars to prime No. 2 spring $1.24@1.39; winter red western, part to arrive, $1.40@1.46; No. 2 spring to arrive $1.36; white western $1.44@1.50. Rye; western 84c. Barley and Malt dull. Corn dull; western mixed 67@67½c. Oats firm; western Oats 45@50c. Hay unchanged. Hops firm; all descriptions Coffee firm; Rio 14@16c. Sugar active; Cuba 9@ 9¾c; Porto Rico 9¾@10c. Molasses dull; Cuba 65@70c. Petroleum 15¾@16c; refined 24¾@24¾c. Pork active and advanced; mess $16.62@16.75; prime $12.50@13.00; prime mess, new, $11 for October. Bacon and beef unchanged; cut 5¾@6¾c; middles quiet. Lard firm; prime steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle 10@ 9¾; 60 days 9¾; September 9¾c; January 9¾c. Butter dull; western 10@13c; State 15@20c. Cheese quiet and steady.

LATEST.—Flour firm; $5.45@6.75c for shipping extra. Wheat No 2 spring to arrive $1.35; winter red western $1.40@1.45. Rye 85@86c. Oats 41@46c. Corn dull; mixed western 67c. Oats dull. Eggs 10@18c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 22.—There is but little activity in the market and prices remain steady. Printing cloths are in light supply and firm at 7¾c. Prints in fair demand at 11c for best makes and 11c for seconds. Mous de laines steady and in fair request at 30c. Printed and plain percales in good demand; printed alsatians and royal brocades and Chenil Stripes bring 21@22½c; repp cloths 25@26½c; Mooskeag and Lonsdale ginghams in fair request at 15c; Glasgow 13c; Union 12½c; Gloucester 11¾@12c. Park linseys are in choice assortment and good demand from 22½c up to 45c; Royal Dress do 28½c; Chameleon 22½c; Howard 16½@17c. Red Cross green star Wigans 12c. Amoskeag and Lancaster ginghams in fair request at 15c; Glasgow 13c; Union 12½c; Gloucester 11¾@12c. Park linseys are in choice assortment and good demand from 22½c up to 45c; Royal Dress do 28½c; Chameleon 22½c; Howard 16½@17c. Red Cross green star Wigans 12c. Amoskeag and Lancaster ginghams in fair request at 15c; Glasgow 13c; Union 12½c; Gloucester 11¾@12c. Park linseys are in choice assortment and good demand from 22½c up to 45c; Royal Dress do 28½c; Chameleon 22½c; Howard 16½@17c. Red Cross green star Wigans 12c.

bdls steel, Park, Bro & Co: 4 pkgs groceries, J A Renshaw; 2 bxs glass, 14 do glass jars, P Smith; 5 bbls sugar, Atwell & Lee; 5 bbls c fuse, D W C Bidwell; 1 bx b ware, F Brown; 50 bgs lime, Chalenor, H & Co; 1 car mdse, Carr, McC & Co; 1 bx drugs, S H Davis; 5 bales oakum, Evans, D & G; 4 bbls sugar, W M Gormley; 46 bgs coffee, Haworth & D; 25 do do, Johnston & Colvin; 25 do do, Knox & Orr; 1 pkt confections, Kramer & V; 2 bxs h ware, Lindsay, S & E; 1 bx dry goods, McElroy, D & Co; 1 bbl paint, C P Markle; 2 packages crucibles, Miller, Bary & P; 10 bxs raisins, E & C Maginn; 3 bales belting, McNish & B; lot melons, Jas O'Brian; 24 bbls nails, Pittsburgh Locomotive & Car Works; 3 bbls seed, 2 casks gum, W & D Rinehart; 14 bbls sugar, Reymer & Bro; 14 bbls sugar, M W Rankin & Bro; 4 bxs drugs, R E Sellers & Co.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—August 22.—200 bbls flour, Dahl Wallace; 2 cars wheat, 201 sks do, 105 do oats, Marshall R & Co; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 1 do do, A J Higgins; 2 bbls do, Dahl Wallace; 2 cars oats, Daniel Fairborn; 2 bbls do, C F Lanie; 1 bbl sausage, Dani Berg; 26 tcs grease, F Sellers; 5 bbls whisky, Speck & Mercur; 20 bxs wax, Rinehart & S; 1 do do, Henry Korverman; 2 pkgs tobacco, 3 butts do, H Dallmyer; 1 case crackers, S Marvin & Co; 1 bx do, Boyd & Murray; 1 do do, J J Gillespie & Co; 1 machine, McNish & Butler; 1 bx mdse, A Waller; 2 cars oats, 2 do barley, W H Graff & Co; 12 bbls tobacco, Weyman & Bro; 105 bdls paper, McElroy & Co; 51 sks chop, Robb & Co; 4 bbls potatoe hooks, Fahnestock & B; 11 doz brooms, McWhinney & Co; 4 bbls s iron, 17 old axles, 4 old springs, Lewis, Bailey D & Co; 3 bbls apples, M W Rankin & Bro; 17 sks paper, O P Markle & Son; 100 kgs beer, 50 bbls do, C Wolters; 400 sks flour, Segmyer & V; 1 car oats, Schneider & Hyle; 1 car oats, Bricker & Co; 163 sks corn, Hippley & Beckert; 1 car corn, Scott & Gisal; 1 car corn, 1 do oats, McHenry & Hood; 1 car barley, Kirk & R; 2 do oats, Laing & McKallip; 1 s machine, Wm Sumner & Co; 2 hhds tobacco, W & D Rinehart; 18 bxs paper, J L Reed & Son; 100 bbls flour, S Lowell & Co; 662 bush peaches, 5 do apples, A Knox & Co; 9 tons bran, Schoonaker & Co; 1 car canvased hams, E H Myers & Co; 39 bales hay, J & W Fairley; 40 do do, H M Henderson & Bro; 1 car pig iron, Nimick & Co; 183 sks corn, Dani Wallace; 1 bx hinges, Jas Wood & Co; 1 car rye, 2 do oats, W H Graff & Co; 1 do oats, S B Floyd & Co; 1 do oats, Hitcheock & Mc; 181 sks corn, Dani Wallace; 1 car wheat, Wm Welch & Co; 10 tcs hams, Jas H Parker; 3 tcs beef, W B Hays & Son; 1 car corn, Scott & Gisal; 100 bbls flour, Schoonaker & Co; 56 tcs hams Reese Owens; 1 car oats, Kell & R; 50 bbls whisky, Jos S Finch; 16 cadds tobacco, Dilworth H & Co; 10 tcs hams, Jas H Parker; 2 cars

PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1871.

HOME NEWS.

Runaway.—The horses attached to a wagon belonging to Mellor & Hoene ran off on Penn avenue, on Monday evening. There were three men beside the driver in the wagon, all of whom were thrown out, and one, Jacob Georgi, run over and seriously injured. He was carried to his home, and received medical attendance.

Petition in Bankruptcy.—Yesterday in the U. S. Circuit Court, a petition in bankruptcy was filed by Messrs. Benedict, Hall & Co., of New York, against Oliver Leuds, Lock Haven, Clinton county, Pa. The usual papers were issued requiring the defendants to make answer why they should not be declared involuntary bankrupts.

Pennsylvania Bible Society.—The Pennsylvania Bible Society, in its sixty-third annual report, gives the total receipts during the past year as $56,113 24. It has distributed 107,574 volumes in eighteen different languages, and in packet lots for foreign distribution. Since its organization in 1818, this society has issued 2,-852,951 volumes of bibles and testaments.

Stock Sales.—The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Third National Bank	$137 25
Third National Bank	137 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	74 25
Bank of Pittsburgh	74 00
Allegheny Suspension Bridge	54 00
Hired Street Bridge	55 00
Monongahela Navigation Co	59 50

A Failure.

We are informed that a personal application was made to Governor Geary for the pardon of ex-Commissioners McGee and Neely, and that petitions quite numerously signed were submitted to him in support of the application. The effort was unsuccessful, the Governor refusing to consider the matter. The attempt will not be relinquished, however, as a gentleman left for Harrisburg this morning for the purpose of exerting his influence to induce that Executive to grant the pardon.

Wants His Watch.

Abraham Walter was the possessor of a gold watch and chain valued at one hundred and eighty dollars. He hasn't it in his possession now. He yesterday filed an affidavit in the Court of Common Pleas through his attorney, setting forth that he had given the watch and chain to De Roy & Bro. for repairs, on the 15th of last June, and since that had been unable to get it back, although he had made repeated efforts. He therefore appeals to the Court, and a summons was issued requiring De Roy & Bro. to appear and explain.

The Suke's Run Nuisance.

Health Officer Crosby Grey brought about fifty of the inhabitants of the Sixth ward, whose premises adjoin the unhealthy locality of Suke's Run, before Aid. Floyd yesterday morning, and had several of them fined for maintaining nuisances in the shape of pigpens and slaughter houses. Offi ers McFadpen and Meriatt testified to the filthy condition, and Dr. Daley as to the effects on the health of the neighborhood. A fine of three dollars was imposed in each case. The informations and fines will continue until there is some improvement noted.

More of Them.

Still they come. Yesterday there were two more added to the list. Jacob Pford feels himself aggrieved by slanderous utterances made by Jonathan Hecket, although he does not specify what they were, and asks the court to rectify matters. A summons was issued and the case will be disposed of at the next term.

The wishes of Fred Bier were also acceded to and a summons issued yesterday, calling on Jacob Miller to appear and explain certain slanderous words used in derogation to Mr. Bier's character. He will have an opportunity to explain at the next term.

Painful Fall.

About seven o'clock Monday evening Mr. G. L. Ryder met with a severe accident at P. Duff & Son's warehouses, No. 124 Second avenue. Mr. Ryder is a brother-in-law of Mr. Kitzmiller, a member of the firm, and was with him in the warehouse at the time. He was in the second story, and stepped on what he thought was the platform of the elevator, but it was only a shadow cast over the opening which in reality was some feet below. He fell a distance of about twelve feet, and was very much bruised, though no bones were broken. Doctors Fleming and Whitla were called, and rendered him medical attention.

Temperance Meeting.

The regular weekly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Temperance Society was held last evening in their rooms on Sycamore Way. Robert Carr, Esq., President of the Society, occupied the chair.

After the usual devotional exercises and reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Rev. W. K. Boyd was introduced and proceeded to deliver an exceedingly able and eloquent address. He was listened to throughout with marked attention.

G. W. Bradley, Esq., followed in a brief and earnest address, after which the meeting adjourned.

Extensive Fire.

At an early hour Monday morning a fire broke out in one of the tenement houses at the coal works of Dravo & Co., Monongahela City. Before the flames could be stayed, nine tenement houses belonging to Messrs. Dravo & Co., one belonging to Mr. A. Culbertson, with a large stack of straw and all the buildings connected with it, one belonging to Mr. Hundred and fifty feet of the coal track of Dravo & Co., were completely destroyed. The total loss will amount to about six thousand dollars, there being no insurance on the property. The work of repairing the railroad will be commenced at once, and probably be completed within ten days or two weeks.

Detective Commitment.

Application was made yesterday morning in Court for the discharge from custody of Samuel Dougherty, who had been committed to jail for trial, on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, by Deputy Mayor Nichols, in default of five hundred dollars. The plea was entered that the commitment was defective. A hearing was had before Judge Stowe, who, after taking some evidence in the case, decided that the commitment was defective, but further stated that he would himself commit the accused for trial at Court, in default of five hundred dollars bail. Thus the point in reference to the defective commitment was gained, but nothing further.

Sanitary on the South Side.

A Sanitary Committee was organized in Birmingham yesterday morning, with a view to reform the sanitary condition of the borough. The borough was divided into six sub-districts, and one representative was appointed for each district. The citizens are requested to report the existence of any nuisances to the Committee-man of their respective district, and they will be reported to the whole Committee, and measures adopted for abating them. The Committee are going to work energetically and will doubtless accomplish a vast amount of good. The following report from the leading physicians was presented which was to the effect that the small-pox is abating.

Revenue Seizure.

Yesterday morning District Attorney Swoope filed a libel on seven barrels of whisky seized by Samuel Thompson, Collector T. W. Davis made the information upon which this action was taken. The whisky had been placed in barrels which had been stamped once, but had been refilled before being taken up, and then sold without the fluid have being inspected or gauged, and the barrels restamped.

The information also contains two charges against Thompson, the one setting forth that he did business as a wholesale liquor dealer in the years 1869–70, and also as a rectifier, without in either instance paying the special tax. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued.

Distressing Accident.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning a little boy from Butler county, named Moore, met with a painful accident at Bellevue. Moore was attempting to mount a wagon heavily laden with stone, which was passing along the road at Bellevue, when he missed his footing and fell, the wheels of the vehicle passing over his legs, crushing them in a terrible manner. The little sufferer was at once conveyed to a house in the neighborhood, where Dr. M. H. Frank was arrived in response to a summons, and after examining the limb, concluded that amputation was necessary. The operation was performed, and the boy is now as comfortable as possible under the painful circumstances.

Outrageous Assault.

Thomas Grogan, alias Crommans, was on yesterday charged before Alderman Shore for cutting Joseph Casey during a fight on the previous evening. He was arrested and taken to the Alderman's office for a hearing. While going up Wylie street on the way to the office, in charge of two officers, Grogan saw Patrick Cunningham standing on the sidewalk. He asked permission to speak to him, and the officers released their grasp. In an instant he jumped out into the street, and taking up a lump of coal, hurled it at Cunningham. The missile struck Cunningham on the head, and felled him to the ground, inflicting a serious wound at the same time. Another information was made against Grogan and a commitment lodged against him. He seems to be a most dangerous character.

Row Among the Coopers.

Monday evening a fight occurred at Lutz's mill on Third street, Allegheny, which at one time threatened to assume serious proportions. A large number of coopers are now on a strike. In some of the shops men have not only refused to join in the strike but they have continued at work. Monday evening about six o'clock some of the strikers visited Lutz's cooperage on Third avenue, with the avowed intention of whipping the men who refused to join them in the movement. When the workmen emerged from the building the "strikers" assaulted them, and a lively fight ensued. Bruised heads and black eyes were quite plenty after the melee. The strikers finally withdrew from the contest, taking their wounded with them. Yesterday morning the assaulted parties appeared before Alderman Boister, and lodged informations against several of the assailants. Warrants were issued, but at a late hour no arrests had been made.

Letters Held for Postage.

Blackburn, Hettie, Hope Church, Pa.
Boyd, R. M., Elizabeth, Pa.
Blain, W. J., Emmettsburg, Md.
Calvert, Mrs. Geo. A., Parker's Landing, Pa.
Carter, Capt. W. R., St. Louis, Mo.
Dsaugh & Co. M., New Brighton, Pa.
Detrich, Frank, Harrisburgh, Pa.
Fiegener, August, New York, N. Y.
Green, George, Alleghany City, Pa.
Green, Mr. A., New York, N. Y.
Hull, Luther, Chicago, Ill.
Handy, Maggie, Sewickleyville, Pa.
Jones, Miss M., Cleveland, O.
Jenkins, Geo. I., Huntsville, Mo.
Kennedy, Mrs. R. E., St. Louis, Mo.
Keplinger, P. D., Alliance, O.
Linde, Louis, Philadelphia, Pa.
Levy, G., New York, N. Y.
Nixon, Limon, Fulton P. O., Pa.
Pearce, A., Harmony, Pa.
Schudier & McNausan, Newark, O.
Steel, Geo. Perry Station, Pa.
Savage, Chas. Jamestown, Pa.
Smith, Albert, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Smith, Wm.
Schmith, Christ. H., St. Louis, Mo.
Telford & Co. I. W., LaPorte, Ind.
Wattrous, Mrs. Leah, Sallisville, O.
Young, Carrie P., Worcester, Mass.

THE CUMBERLAND VISITORS.

Their Arrival in the City—Who They Are—The Programme Yesterday.

The delegation of visitors representing the business interests of Cumberland, Maryland, arrived in the city yesterday morning, on time, by the Cincinnati express. They started from their home about daybreak in three special cars which had been provided for their accomodation and attached to the train by direction of President Hughart, who, though prevented from taking charge of the excursionists personally, made every arrangement for their comfort, and detailed efficient lieutenants to carry out his designs. The visit was without special interest, and shortly before twelve o'clock the excursionists came into the depot at Grant street. In accordance with their frequently expressed wishes, no reception was accorded them, and the party numbering about seventy persons, under the pilotage of Mayor Piatt found rest, refreshment and a stopping place at the Monongahela House, from the following list perhaps some idea of the personality of the visitors may be obtained, and the department of business they respectively represent:

Wm. Piatt, Mayor city of Cumberland; J. B. H. Campbell, druggist; J. C. Orrick, commission merchant; H. Hebb, commission; A. M. L. Bush, tobacconist; N. Beall, capitalist; J. Hobbitzell, contractor; J. E. Porter, grocer; W. McCullough, formerly capitalist; Aden Clary, merchant; Richard Beall, house carpenter; Jno. Butler, President academy; L. B. Shepherd, dry goods merchant; H. Lefever, druggist; Elijah Fuller, Register of Wills; H. M. Fuller, Register's clerk; Edward Bridges, contractor; John M. Buchanan, Chief Judge of Orphan's Court; John Coulehan, Associate Judge; A. W. Bruner, marble quarrier; Thos. Shriver, druggist; Thos. Reade, grocer; J. J. Bruce, lumberman; D. C. Bruce, grocer; Jno. McCullough, Jr., merchant; M. St. Clair; A. Speer; General Thomas I. McKaig, Attorney; M. McKaig, Attorney; A. Beall McKaig, Attorney; C. W. Stanley, shoe dealer; J. H. Eschbaugh, dry goods merchant; Jesse Korns, lumberman; R. J. Morris, confectioner; Jacob Brengle, merchant; Harry Swarzwelder, brick manufacturer; John E. Bloch, artists' materials; Henry Shriver, druggist; Wm. Hall, attorney; S. Lonas, St. Nicholas Hotel; James Sheridan; M. M. Kearney, grocer; J. E. Russell, coach manufacturer; Thomas Johnson, F. M. Franklin, dry goods; Casper Glass, grocer; ——— McBride, grocer; F. Minke, shoe dealer; J. Wayne Sin, confectioner; Robert Hart, grocer; C. J. Hetzel, grocer; Jos. Soneburn, dry goods; P. Hamill, ex-M. C., now private gentleman; H. Reesly, Clerk Circuit Court; Thos. Verner; Wm. Walsh, attorney; J. Chamberlain, proprietor Mountain City *Times*; E. L. Maile; R. Coleman; Ed. L. Moore, President Second National Bank; Matthew Carrigan, Merchant.

After dinner, they separated into small exploring parties, each of which, according to inclination, sought out such department of business as was deemed most interesting. This occupied the afternoon, during which some of our principal manufactories were visited, together with mercantile houses and other places of interest. They express themselves as highly pleased with the trip, and gratified at the cordial manner in which they have everywhere been received.

ALLEGHENY BOARD OF HEALTH.

Adjourned Meeting Last Night—New Disinfectant Examined; a Resolution Adopted Regarding the Spread of Small Pox Read, Adopted and Ordered to be Printed—Excellent Results Reported, &c.

An adjourned meeting of the Allegheny Board of Health was held last evening at their rooms in the city building.

In the absence of Mr. Arrott, Mr. Williams was requested to act as Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Before proceeding with the transaction of any business, a young man, an agent for a new disinfectant was introduced to the Board by Mr. Williams. The young man then proceeded to show to the gentlemen present, the advantage of his patent disinfectant over all others. He presented the following preamble and resolution recommending its use to the citizens. A sample of the article was left for the Board. No action was taken.

Mr. Barker requested that the Committee on Rules be continued, as they had not yet concluded their report.

Mr. Barker, from the Committee on Proclamations, reported that the committee could not legally recommend any particular point where the garbage, &c. of the city could be thrown.

Mr. Hanna moved that the garbage and filth be thrown into the river at any point whatever. Carried, after a lengthy discussion.

The proclamation, regarding the spread of small-pox, prepared by the Committee was read and adopted.

Mr. Jones moved that 1000 copies of the proclamation be printed, for posting. Carried, and the health officer instructed to have them posted in conspicuous places.

Mr. Barker offered a resolution requesting the physicians in the city to report small-pox in the city, with the cause of death, within twenty-four hours after death transpires, at the office of the Board.

Mr. Barker moved that one thousand blank certificates for the use of the physicians be prepared. Carried. He also introduced a resolution prohibiting the using of carriages used by the public, for the conveyance of the bodies of persons who have died from small-pox, or any other contagious disease. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Barker moved that the form of blanks used in Philadelphia by the Board of Health, for entering complaints of nuisances, be adopted. Carried.

The Health Officer reported that several beds which had been used by small-pox patients had been removed and fifty Vorafis smallp